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SKELTON AND BROTTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

for the Year 1959

of the Medical Officer of Health

P. BRODBIN,
L.R.C.P. & S.I., D.P.H.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SKELTON & BROTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Skelton and Brotton for the year 1959.

Dr. D. H. S. Griffith resigned from the appointment as your Medical Officer of Health during June and until the end of the year the late Dr. Hugh Pattinson, Medical Officer of Health for Redcar, Saltburn and Marske, acted as your Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis. There were no new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year. This is in line with the general decline in the disease throughout the country—a decline which has accompanied the general rise in the social well being of the people.

It should be noted that Tuberculosis is now a curable disease and that in the very foreseeable future Tuberculosis will take its place amongst the many other diseases that have fallen to negligible proportions in civilised countries. The whole picture of Tuberculosis has changed recently due to the activities of the various Public Health Departments, Hospital Authorities and the General Practitioners, and in particular to the vast improvement that has occurred in the drugs used in dealing with this disease. As a result many beds now remain empty in the Sanatoria throughout the country. This disease—this once “Captain of the Kings of Death”—is on the way out.

In the war against this disease in this area there is excellent liaison between the Hospitals, General Practitioners, H.M. Veterinary Inspector, Public Health Inspector and myself. I should like to express my thanks to all concerned.

Cancer. There were 18 deaths from cancer in the area during the year.

This disease, particularly cancer of the lung, is on the increase in England. It is interesting to note that 35% of the 51,783 “male” deaths from cancer were certified as due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, whereas only 6% of 45,333 “female” deaths from cancer were ascribed to this cause. The statistical relationship between smoking and lung cancer is here obvious. Smokers readily convince themselves that no such relationship exists—“the wish is father to the thought.” However, the World Health Organization has at last seen fit to release a formerly expressed opinion that smoking is a major cause of lung cancer. W.H.O. has no prejudice.

Poliomyelitis: The campaign to combat Poliomyelitis got well under way during the year.

It is interesting to note the tactics of the fight against this disease.

Soon after an infection by poliomyelitis neutralizing anti-bodies are produced in the blood stream, and these act as protectors against future attacks of the disease.

The aim of inoculation is to produce a sub-clinical infection of poliomyelitis and thus to artificially produce the anti-bodies. The results are satisfactory. As a consequence of inoculation, the incidence of poliomyelitis in the United States of America in 1956 was the lowest since 1947, and the figures for the first nine months of 1957 were also low. In Canada results showed that only 1.07 per 100,000 inoculated persons had contracted paralytic poliomyelitis compared with 5.39 per 100,000 among the unvaccinated. Hence not only can anti-bodies be demonstrated in the blood stream of the inoculated but the results "in the field" are encouraging.

Many parents are apathetic about the danger of this disease and fail to use the services offered by their local authority for the protection of their children.

If a grown man knowingly puts himself in the way of danger he only has himself to blame if he is injured. It is otherwise with the small child. If he is left exposed to a hazard the fault lies with those who are responsible for his care, his parents or guardians.

I should like to emphasize that expectant mothers are particularly vulnerable to poliomyelitis and should take the earliest opportunity to obtain the protection of vaccination.

In Skelton, Brotton and Lingdale there are "open clinics" where anyone (aged 6 months to 40 years) may receive this protection without formality and without delay. On the first visits the Health Visitor will suggest alternative and convenient dates for subsequent visits. Could anything be simpler? Nobody within these age limits need be unprotected in the Urban District.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I say "many thanks" for their warm encouragement since I came to Brotton. I wish to record my appreciation of the help and advice I received from Mr. A. Stewart, Clerk of the Council, Mr. F. Stringer, Surveyor, and Mr. J. H. Rhodes, Chief Public Health Inspector. I thank Mr. R. K. Nuttall, Chief Clerk, District Health Office, Guisborough, whose willing labour made my administrative work less onerous. Finally I wish to thank the Voluntary Workers at the various centres. Their help is, indeed, appreciated.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. BRODBIN,

August, 1960.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1
Public Health Officers

Whole Time Officers	Guisborough Urban District	Skelton & Brotton Urban District	Loftus Urban District
Medical Officer of Health who is also Asst. County Medical Officer No. 4 Area - N.R.C.C. and School Medical Officer, N.R.C.C.		Dr. D. H. S. Griffith (Resigned 20.6.59.)	
Public Health Inspectors	*Mr. A. T. Pallister	Mr. J. H. Rhodes	*Mr. W. C. Ranson
Additional Public Health Inspector	Mr. E. Ward		Mr. A. N. Errington

*Also Surveyor of the district concerned

County Public Health Staff attached to the Skelton and Brotton Area.

Miss E. A. Carswell	Health Visitor/School Nurse
Miss J. A. F. Bauld	Health Visitor/School Nurse
Miss L. Sanders	District Nurse/Midwife
Miss A. Wardhaugh	District Nurse/Midwife
Miss J. C. Foote	District Nurse/Midwife, Resigned 31/3/59
Miss R. Hutchinson	District Nurse/Midwife, Resigned 31/3/59
Mrs. B. R. Brown	District Nurse/Midwife Commenced Duty 26/5/59
Miss M. E. Smith	District Nurse/Midwife Commenced Duty 16/7/59
Mr. R. K. Nuttall	Senior Clerk
Miss P. Knaggs	Clerk/Typist

Statistics

Statistics of the Area

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the district in the mid-year 1959 is 13,030 as compared to an estimate of the population in the mid-year of 1958 of 12,870.

General Statistics

I am indebted to the Financial Officer of the Council for the following figures:—

1. Area of the District in acres	....	....	15,419
2. No. of inhabited houses according to the rate books			4,244
3. Rateable Value	....	....	£87,747
4. Sum represented by a penny rate at 31/3/59	....		£294

TABLE 2

Vital Statistics

			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Live Births	....	....	130	128	258
Legitimate	....	....	128	126	254
Illegitimate	....	....	2	2	4
<hr/>					
Still Births	....	....	2	3	5
Legitimate	....	....	2	3	5
Illegitimate	....	....	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

			MALE	FEMALE
Total	....	....	4	6
Legitimate	....	....	4	5
Illegitimate	....	....	—	1

The number of births registered being 258 gives a corrected birth-rate of 20.2 per 1,000 of the population; compared to 16.5 for England and Wales. 10 infants under the age of one year died giving an infantile mortality rate of 38.7 per 1,000 live births compared to the rate for England and Wales of 22.2. Five of the infant deaths were under four weeks of age.

TABLE 3 — Vital Statistics

CAUSES OF DEATH

			MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	....	....	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	....	....	—	—
Syphilitic disease	....	....	—	—
Diphtheria	....	....	—	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	—	—
Meningo-coccal infection	....	....	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	—	—
Measles	....	....	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	....	....	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	....	....	5	1
Malignant Neoplasm of Lung, Bronchus	....	....	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	....	....	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	....	....	—	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	....	....	4	5
Leukaemia	....	....	—	—
Diabetes	....	....	—	—
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	....	....	7	8
Coronary Disease, Angina	....	....	16	10
Hypertension with Heart Disease	....	....	6	1
Other Heart Diseases	....	....	12	9
Other Circulatory Diseases	....	....	7	4
Influenza	....	....	—	—
Pneumonia	....	....	2	7
Bronchitis	....	....	2	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	....	....	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	....	....	1	1
Gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea	....	....	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	....	....	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	....	....	—	—
Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	....	....	—	2
Congenital malformations	....	....	—	—
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	....	....	2	1
Motor vehicle accidents	....	....	—	—
All other accidents	....	....	2	—
Suicide	....	....	2	—
Homicide and operations of war	....	....	—	—
ALL CAUSES	....	....	71	53

The deaths are classified under thirty-six headings based on the Abbreviated List of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948. 124 deaths of residents gave a corrected death-rate of 11.1 per 1,000 of population compared to 11.6 for England and Wales.

TABLE 4

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1959
(other than Tuberculosis)

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2	3	4	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	2	1	4	1	—	5	—	—	4	1	—	—
Pneumonia	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	304	14	28	32	48	38	140	3	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases

Table 4 shows the incidence of notifiable diseases other than tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis :

No new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and none of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

TABLE 5

Immunisation and Vaccination

Immunisation against Diphtheria

	UNDER 1	1 TO 4	5 TO 14	TOTAL
Completed	72	21	39	132
Reinforcing	—	5	30	35

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

	UNDER 1	1 TO 4	5 TO 14	TOTAL
	84	5	—	89

Combined Vaccination (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough)

	UNDER 1	1 TO 4	5 TO 14	TOTAL
	30	7	—	37

Vaccination (Smallpox)

PRIMARY	RE-VACCINATION
50	9

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

PRIMARY	REINFORCING
1073	1519

The General Provision of Health Services in the District

1. Laboratory Facilities

This work is now done at the Public Health Laboratory, Middlesbrough, only the biological test for tuberculous milk being carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton.

2. National Health Service Act, 1946

With certain exceptions the Guisborough Area Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the County Council exercises the functions of the Local Health Authority in supervising the day to day administration of the services provided under this Act. The Committee met every two months at Guisborough. It is composed of members of the County Council, of the three District Councils of Guisborough, Skelton and Brotton, and Loftus, and of certain co-opted members. Among the services administered are the following:—

Domestic Help Service.

Home Nursing.

Prevention of illness: Care and After Care. Health Visiting.

Ambulance Service.

Midwifery.

Vaccination and Immunization.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

3. Voluntary Care Committee

I would like to record the work done by this Body for the welfare of persons suffering from tuberculosis and other illnesses. Whereas in connection with the welfare of the tuberculous the Committee has certain funds allocated to it, for the welfare of other sufferers it depends entirely on voluntary contributions. Enquiries and requests for assistance may be made to the Honorary Secretary, District Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough (Telephone: Guisborough 321).

4. National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951 — Section 47.

No procedure has been taken during the year.

SKELTON & BROTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKELTON-IN-CLEVELAND,

1st May, 1960.

*To the Chairmen and Members of
Skelton & Brotton Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report to the Council for the year 1959.

During my first full year with the Council I have been struck by the number of houses in need of repairs and improvements. Often, on visiting a house for some other purpose, I have found the occupants living in deplorable conditions—in some cases without complaint. Without the co-operation of owners it is not easy to remedy such conditions. Notices are served, estimates made, specifications prepared, and works are carried out in default in certain cases, but there is a great deal of work involved in getting even one house made fit—and the further one has to go into the legal process in one case the less time is available for dealing with other houses. Apart from tenanted properties some unfit houses are owned by the occupiers who have no resources to remedy the defects.

A start has been made on the preparation of a list of slum properties. Such a list should help to prevent abuses in the sale of bad houses, and will enable the Council to consider starting a slum clearance programme. With regard to other properties in need of repair the efforts of the Council and local builders can then be concentrated on the task of repairing and improving them in order to prevent a further slum problem arising in the near future.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their encouragement during the year, to all my colleagues for their help and co-operation, and particularly to my clerk, Mrs. M. E. Simon, whose work has been invaluable.

Certain information in the Report relating to Council housing, sewerage, improvement grants, etc., has been kindly provided by your Clerk and Surveyor.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. RHODES,

Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Generally

During 1959 a large part of my time was taken up with closet conversions — 1,641 visits in connection with this work as compared with 394 in 1958. The number of conversions done or in hand rose steadily throughout the year and it is pleasing to note that the Council are anxious to have all pan-closets abolished within the next 2 or 3 years.

A survey in order to prepare a list of unfit houses in the district was started but owing to the pressure of other work I am unable to report much progress.

Daily routine work such as meat inspection, the investigation of housing complaints, applications for Rent Act certificates, nuisances, etc., takes up the remainder of my time so that it is not possible to carry out routine inspections of food shops, factories and farms.

Further detailed comments are given under the appropriate headings.

A summary of the work carried out is tabulated below:—

TABLE 6

		No. of Inspections
Dwellinghouses	....	559
Conversions	....	1641
Slaughterhouses	....	563
Factories ....	....	2
Food Premises	....	19
Water Supplies	....	123
Drainage and Sewerage		40
Pests ....	....	42
Infectious Diseases	....	192
Miscellaneous	....	148
		=====
TOTAL	....	3329
		=====

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of Charltons and some outlying farms and cottages water is supplied by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board. Table 7 summarises the position as follows:

TABLE 7

Number of houses having mains supply in pipes inside	4035
Number of houses supplied by standpipes	216
Number of houses supplied by wells and springs	178

12 samples of water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. Details are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Area	No. of Samples	Result	
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Carlin How	1	1	—
Brotton	2	2	—
North Skelton	5	2	3
Skelton	1	1	—
Skelton Green	1	1	—
Boosbeck	1	1	—
Lingdale	1	1	—

The 3 unsatisfactory samples in North Skelton were from one house. Repeat samples were found to be satisfactory.

A scheme to connect Charltons to the water mains of The Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board was commenced during the year. The section of mains from Boosbeck to Charltons is almost complete and the remainder of the works will be finished during 1960.

New mains were laid to improve the pressure to the houses in Park Street, Skelton Green, and the supply to this area is now adequate.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

With the exception of outlying houses and farms and the village of Moorsholm, the district is served by public sewers discharging to the sea. Sewage disposal works owned by the Council receive the sewage from the village of Moorsholm. These works are inadequate and a scheme to discharge the sewage to the sea at a cost of £30,000 is under consideration.

Some lengths of sewer damaged by mining subsidence need re-laying. Sewers laid and repaired during 1959 were:—

New sewers laid	6 in.	—	50 yards
Old sewers re-laid	15 in.	—	150 yards
	12 in.	—	70 yards

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Many houses in the district are still served by pan closets. The Council decided to increase the grant towards the cost of carrying out a voluntary Closet conversion from £7/10/- to £10 as from the 1st April, 1959, and 300 conversions were allowed for in the estimates for 1959/60. There was an immediate and encouraging increase in the number of applications for grants, but after a few months it became obvious that the target of 300 conversions would not be reached unless other steps were taken.

In September, 1959, the Council decided to serve notices requiring that they be allowed to carry out closet conversions. Under this procedure the Council deal with whole streets or groups of houses by inviting tenders, carrying out the works and recovering one half of the expenses incurred from the owners, 58 conversions were being dealt with in this way at the end of the year.

Table 9 summarises the position at the end of the year.

TABLE 9

Number of water closets provided under voluntary grant scheme	....	....	....	176
Number of water closets provided in connection with Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	....	....	....	13
Number of pan closets remaining	....	....	....	735

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse is maintained throughout the district.

Refuse disposal was by controlled tipping at the Brotton Tip throughout the year.

The time lost during the year in sickness amounted to 1206 man/hours. For the financial year ended 31st March, 1960, the cost of the service was estimated at £6,920. Other details relating to this service were:—

Total mileage of vehicles	....	....	....	16,081
Loads of refuse collected and tipped	....	....	....	3,904
Approximate weight of refuse	....	....	....	7,808
Trade refuse collected— Loads	....	....	....	15
Bins	....	....	....	908

FACTORIES

Tables 10 and 11 give details of factory inspection work carried out during the year. It has not been possible to carry out routine inspections of the 56 factories in the area.

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937**

Part 1 of the Act**TABLE 10****1. Inspections**

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1 to 6 are enforced	22	—	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 is enforced	33	—	—	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	56	—	—	—

TABLE 11**2. Cases where defects were found**

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable Temperature	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Ventilation	0	0	0	0
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Part VIII of the Act**Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)**

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Under this Act local authorities have the duty of requiring, in certain circumstances, the provision of sanitary conveniences on farms where workers are employed, and ensuring that conveniences are kept clean.

There are 90 farms in the district and it has not been possible to carry out a survey.

HOUSING

A great deal of my time was spent on housing repair work. All complaints were investigated and informal notices served where necessary, but it was not possible to follow up the notices nor to inspect works in progress in many cases.

A considerable number of houses in the area have received little or no maintenance for many years, and some have deteriorated to such a state that they are not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit. A special report on housing was considered by the Council in April, 1959, and a scheme to carry out a housing survey and to prepare a list of unfit houses was approved. Unfortunately only a small part of the area had been surveyed by the end of the year.

There is a demand for the small sub-standard terrace house in a fair state of repair. It is important to ensure that those houses which are capable of repair are put into a reasonable condition and given a further span of life so as to prevent them becoming a slum problem in a few years time. It would be advisable, therefore, to initiate a systematic programme for dealing with the repair of these houses when the slum properties have been dealt with.

TABLE 12

Housing Appendix—Statistics

1.	<i>Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year</i>			
1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	252
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	559
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	....	0
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	....	0
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	39
4.		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	167
2.	<i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices</i>			
(1)		Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit or repaired in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	....	121
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year</i>			
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957			
(1)		Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	39
(2)		Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices		
(a)	By Owners	....	....	9
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	....	....	0
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts			
(1)		Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	66
(2)		Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices		
(a)	By Owners	....	....	6
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners		....	2
C.	Proceedings under Section 17, 18, 26, 27 and 28 of the Housing Act, 1957			
(1)		Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	0
(2)		Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	0
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses subject to undertaking or closing orders	....	2
(4)		No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the premises having been rendered fit	....	0

Housing Statistics—continued

4. <i>Housing Act, 1957, Part 4, Overcrowding</i>	0
(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	... Not known
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	1

Improvement Grants

Number of Improvement Grants made	36
Number of Improvement Grants refused	1
Number of Standard Grants made	4

Rent Act, 1957

115 visits were made to houses in connection with the Rent Act, 1957, and many enquiries were dealt with at the office.

TABLE 13

Number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair	19
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	12
Number of Undertakings Accepted	7
Number of Applications for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects	0
Number of Certificates as to Remedying of Defects issued	0
Number of Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	13
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	11
Number of Refusals to cancel Certificates of Disrepair	0

New Housing

Number of Council houses erected during year	14
Number of private houses erected during year	21

Council Housing

The Council own 525 houses and 5 shops as follows:—

	Houses	Shops
Skelton	131	—
Brotton	270	5
Boosbeck	108	—
Lingdale	16	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	525	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Re-housing

No. of families re-housed during year	....	....	46
No. of housing applicants as at 31st December, 1959	....	....	197

Analysis of Waiting List

Accommodation Required		Number of applicants
Bungalows		60
Houses—		
Skelton	....	51
Lingdale	....	8
Boosbeck	....	7
Brotton	....	18
Hollybush	....	3
More than one estate		50
		<hr/>
		197
		<hr/>

FOOD

General

There are 147 food premises in the area, and 66 of these are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The premises may be classified as follows:—

Public Houses	....	....	....	20
Off-Licence Premises	....	....	....	7
Clubs (5 Workingmen's Clubs, 1 British Legion 4 Institutes)	....	....	....	10
Fish and Chip Shops	....	....	....	15
Grocers, Confectioners, General Dealers			....	87
Bakehouses	....	....	....	6
Ice Cream Retailers	....	....	....	45
Ice Cream Storage and Distribution Depot			....	1
Butchers	....	....	....	11
Greengrocer	....	....	....	1
Cafes and Canteens	....	....	....	4

19 visits were made to various food premises. Regular inspections should be carried out, particularly of those premises where foods are prepared, but this has not been possible.

Milk

The Council is responsible for the issue of licences and registrations as shown in Table 14 and 15, and for retail milk sampling.

TABLE 14
Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers

Classification of Milk			Dealers' Licences
Tuberculin Tested	....		7
Pasteurised	....	....	19
Sterilised	....	....	4

TABLE 15
Milk Registrations

Number of Milk Distributors registered	....	12
Number of Dairy Premises registered	....	8

Samples of "Pasteurised" milks taken during the year were found to be satisfactory.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are 5 private slaughterhouses which are licensed by the Council. Two slaughterhouses are being used for the slaughter of animals for sale outside the area in addition to local trade.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and The Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, came into force on 1st January, 1959. Certain requirements of these Regulations already apply, but others, mainly dealing with new construction standards, will apply to existing slaughterhouses in the area on a date to be appointed by the Minister. The Council are required to submit a report before the 2nd November, 1960, on the existing and probable future requirements for slaughterhouse facilities and the facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements.

545 visits were made to slaughterhouses for meat inspection purposes and this figure includes regular Sunday visits. In addition, 18 visits were made to slaughterhouses outside the area under an arrangement made with Saltburn and Marske U.D.C. regarding relief meat inspection work.

There are 15 licensed slaughtermen in the district.

TABLE 16
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	520	51	7	2241	740	—
Number inspected	520	51	7	2241	740	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	5	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	128	17	—	93	14	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	24.62%	33.3%	14.29%	4.37%	1.89%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	23	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ....	.96%	—	—	—	3.11%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 17
Meat Condemned at Slaughterhouses

		lbs.
Beef	....	1494
Mutton	....	576
Pork	....	368
Veal	....	108
		—
Total	....	2546
		==

Other Foods Condemned

		lbs.	ozs.
Chopped Pork	....	4	0
Cooked Ham	....	11	12
Bacon	....	16	0
Total		31	12

All food was voluntarily surrendered and, after being coloured with acid green dye, was mostly disposed of to the Knacker's Yard at Charltons. The remainder was buried in the tips.

Adulteration

Sampling of food, etc. for this purpose is undertaken by the County Weights and Measures Office and the District Inspector has kindly supplied the following information regarding samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Urban District during 1959.

Milk Samples	....	22
Foods other than milk		20

All the samples taken were reported to be genuine and no proceedings were instituted.

CLEAN AIR

No complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The rodent operator appointed jointly by Loftus U.D.C. and Skelton and Brotton U.D.C. has continued his duties in the two areas, and the arrangement has worked satisfactorily. The Council's sewers were treated twice, and only light infestations were found in a few areas. The Council's tips were kept under constant supervision and minor infestations dealt with on several occasions.

"Warfarin" has been used to treat almost all the infestations during the year. This poison gives very good results, and in the sewers and on the tips there has been a marked reduction in the rat population. The technique recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is followed.

Details of work done are as follows.

			Inspections	Treatments
Domestic Premises	....	....	62	55
Business Premises	....	....	15	5
Allotments	....	....	15	22
Farms	....	....	38	—
Council Tips and Buildings		....	—	8
Sewers	....	....	—	2

DISINFESTATIONS

Nine infestations of fleas and bed bugs were dealt with.

CARAVAN SITES

There are three licensed sites in the area. A further licence was issued in respect of a site at Hill Top, Brotton, authorising the use of the land for a further 40 caravans making a total of 50 on the whole site.

Twenty visits were made to sites during the year.

KNACKER'S YARD

The Knacker's Yard at Charltons was again licensed and periodical visits were made.
